

U. S. RESULTS SALABLE TO GERMANY

Secretary of State Hughes Discussed With Allied Diplomatic Representatives the German Communication—Framing of a Reply to Germany Will Await the Outcome of Exchange of Views With the Allied Governments—Should the Allies Decide the Propositions Are Unacceptable Secretary Hughes Will Inform the German Government That He Cannot Present Them.

Washington, April 26.—(By the A. P.)—Events here today indicated clearly that the United States in replying to Germany's counter-proposal on reparations would be guided almost if not wholly by the decisions of the allied governments as to whether the new propositions put forward by Berlin were of such a nature as to form the basis for further negotiations.

Secretary Hughes conferred today with each of the allied diplomatic representatives, discussing with them briefly the German communication, which was received early in the morning. The allied representatives were all in the city. The foreign envoys immediately reported to their governments by cable and it was understood that the framing of a reply to Germany would await the outcome of these exchanges.

As the allied governments were believed to be in possession of the text of the German proposals, which was made public today at Berlin, it was not thought that a reply would be long delayed. It was suggested, however, that a communication between Paris and London might be necessary before a final decision was reached.

Secretary Hughes received from the foreign diplomats any indication of the views of their governments with regard to the counter-proposals, the fact was not disclosed, nor was there any indication as to how American government officials viewed them. There was some evidence, however, that the statements contained in press dispatches from Paris that the German offer was little, if any, surprising to the United States.

Discussion of the German memorandum is understood to have occupied much of a two-hour session today at President Harding's cabinet, which was held in the cabinet room, however, remained a carefully guarded secret, those attending desiring to discuss the subject.

After returning to the state department from the White House, Secretary Hughes sent invitations to the allied diplomats to visit him in his office for a discussion of the German proposals. These invitations went out to the representatives not only of Great Britain and France, but also of Belgium, Italy and Japan.

Each envoy was received separately and each conference was brief. The series of visits being concluded within a little more than an hour.

The German communication, which was handed to Commissioner Drexel Sunday night, began to reach the state department late last night after an unexplained delay in transmission.

The text is withheld by the department for the present, at least, but it is understood that the summary as given in press dispatches today is very close to the text as received here.

While the United States desires that the reparations question be settled with all possible dispatch, it is understood that Secretary Hughes has made it plain from the first that the United States stands squarely with the allied governments in holding Germany responsible for the war and therefore bound to pay to the limit of her ability. That statement was contained in his reply early this month to the first German communication.

Should the entire communication be made public, the German proposals are such as to merit consideration. Mr. Hughes would inform the Berlin government that he was transmitting them and negotiations then could be expected to proceed. Should the allied decision, however, be that the proposals were unacceptable, Mr. Hughes would inform the Berlin government that he would not present them. It would then remain for the Berlin government to come forward with still another offer or submit to the measures planned by the allies for the collection of the indemnities heretofore agreed upon by them.

GERMAN PROPOSALS TO PAY
ALLIES ABOUT \$50,000,000,000

Berlin, April 26.—(By the A. P.)—The German people now know the new proposals which the German government submitted to the allied states through the medium of the United States. The text of the proposals was made public today, as well as the accompanying assurances furnished to the allied governments.

Germany, declaring that the peace and welfare of the world are dependent upon a speedy and just solution of the reparations question, assures the president that it will do everything in its power to enable the American government to direct the attention of the allied governments to the matter.

At previous times Germany has proposed to pay the allies an indemnity extending over a number of years which will amount to two hundred billion gold marks, equivalent to \$50,000,000,000; she will co-operate in the reconstruction of the devastated regions; she will place immediately at the disposal of the allied governments a billion gold marks; she will assume the allied obligations to the United States and she will invite international arbitration in all matters which will go to the allies.

But, in return, she makes the condition that the present system of reparations shall be abandoned immediately, that she be given freedom of trade and that she be freed from all unproductive outlays now imposed on her.

The German foreign minister, Dr. Brüning, declared that the new offer sent through the United States must not be taken as a sign of weakness or of a desire to make an offer, but only as a different basis.

The new step had been taken by Germany, the minister explained, not from a desire to make an offer, but from the false view entertained abroad regarding the reparations question. President Harding was expected to be the principle of justice, and the American answer was awaited at any moment.

The text of the note forwarded by Germany to the United States for transmission to the allied states with the following points:

One—Germany fixed her total liability at \$50,000,000,000 gold marks payable in installments, to total \$90,000,000,000.

CABLED PARAGRAPHS

Spanish Grippe Epidemic in France. Paris, April 26.—The minister of war is adopting special precautions to prevent the spread of the Spanish grippe epidemic, which already has caused a considerable number of deaths in the military hospitals and is affecting civilians, especially in the Paris district. The authorities express the belief that the epidemic will be quickly checked. They assert that it does not present the dangerous features of the deadly 1918 epidemic.

DEVIL BELIEVES ULSTER. ELECTION WILL BE FIASCO

Belfast, April 26.—(By the A. P.)—Joseph Devlin, who has returned to Ireland to direct the nationalist campaign in an interview today, expressed the opinion that the Ulster parliament will be a fiasco. It will be faced at the outset, he said, with the necessity of taxing the people for the maintenance of the army, which already has caused a considerable number of deaths in the military hospitals and is affecting civilians, especially in the Paris district. The authorities express the belief that the epidemic will be quickly checked. They assert that it does not present the dangerous features of the deadly 1918 epidemic.

SENATE HAS PASSED THE KELLOGG CABLES BILL

Washington, April 26.—The Kellogg cable bill, which was passed by the Senate today, will prohibit the landing of operating cables connecting with this country without a presidential permit, and president, under the bill, would in large force on election day. The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 16.

ATTEMPT TO BURN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H., April 26.—An attempt to destroy by fire the Church of the Immaculate Conception was discovered and frustrated early today. Three persons, who were in the church, were arrested and charged with the crime.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.—Praise of American newspapers by President Harding and an address by John W. Davis, formerly ambassador to Great Britain, featured the annual luncheon of The Associated Press, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria today.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE. NO NEARER SETTLEMENT

London, April 26.—(By the A. P.)—A three-hour conference today between the miners and the mine owners, which was held at the mine owners' headquarters, ended without any prospect of a settlement.

DEBATE ON KNOX PEACE RESOLUTION POSTPONED

Washington, April 26.—Debate on the Knox peace resolution was postponed today until Friday, when senators were expected to begin the discussion.

Opposition to Public Welfare Department

Difficulties Confront President Harding in the Formative Stage.

Washington, April 26.—Plans for creation of a new federal department of public welfare, though still in a tentative stage, have already aroused enough opposition to indicate that President Harding will have much work to do before the project is finally settled.

DEFENSE LOBBYING BEFORE U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Atlantic City, N. J., April 26.—The activities of the United States chamber of commerce in Washington, D. C., have been in an active stage since the chamber's national council by about 150 members, resident vice presidents of the organization.

THE FOUR HORSES, BRINGING BY WAY OF THE CANAL FROM VERDUN THE BODIES OF NEARLY A THOUSAND AMERICAN SOLDIER DEAD, ARRIVED AT LIEGE, BELGIUM.

Brussels, April 26.—The bodies of nearly a thousand American soldiers, who were killed in the battle of Verdun, arrived at Liege, Belgium, today.

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Practically the Same as Vetoed by President Wilson—Prompt Action on the Bill Has Been Promised in the House—Senate Also Has Received Nominations of Twelve Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals—Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards Among the Number—A Number of Army Officers Were Confirmed to be Brigadier Generals.

EDWARDS CONFIRMED WITH 11 OTHERS, MAJOR GENERALS

Washington, April 26.—The nominations of Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards and eleven other brigadier generals to be major generals were confirmed today by the Senate.

THE HOUSE RECORD

Practically the same as vetoed by President Wilson—Prompt action on the bill has been promised in the House—Senate also has received nominations of twelve brigadier generals to be major generals—Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards among the number—A number of army officers were confirmed to be brigadier generals.

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